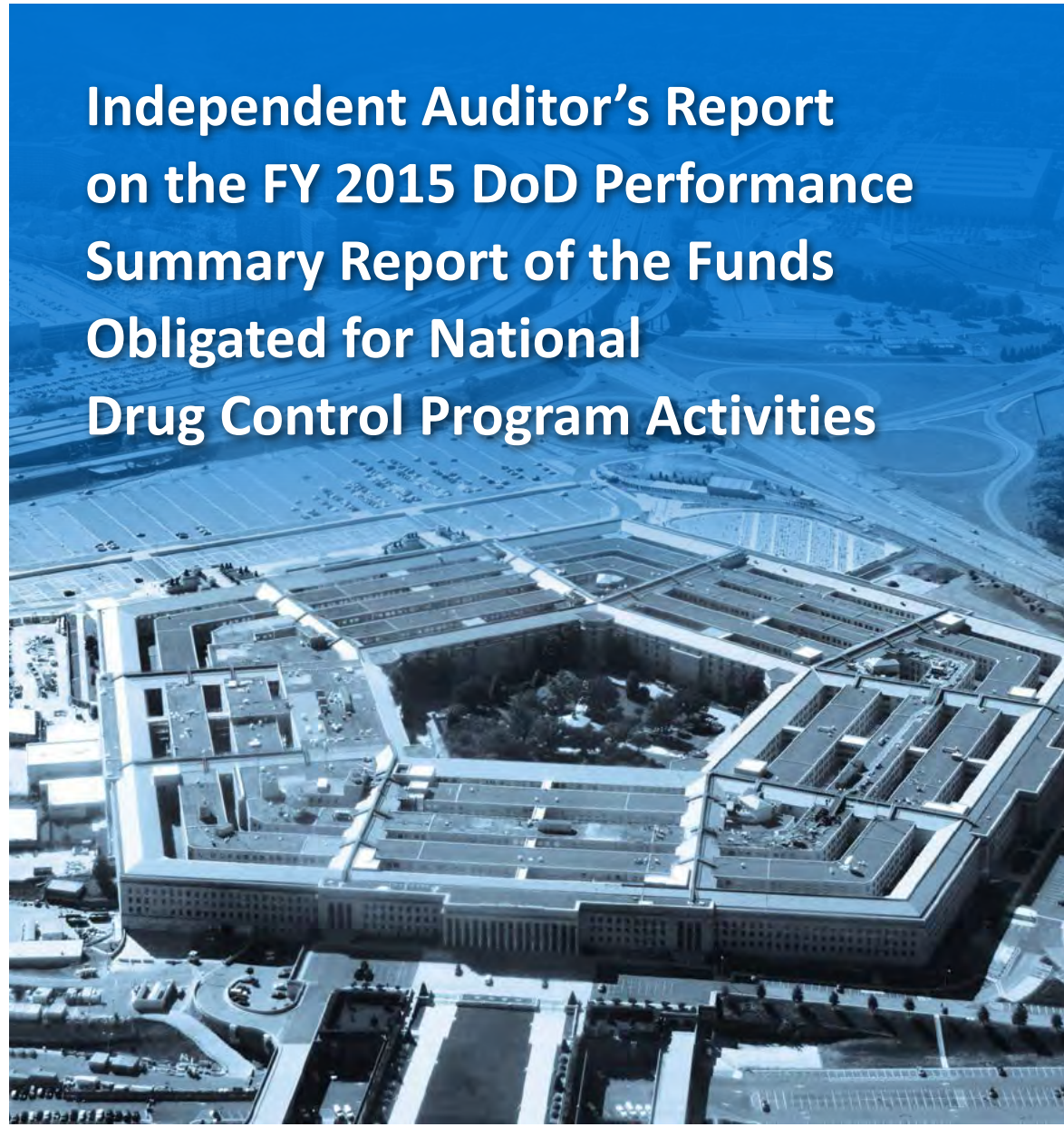




INSPECTOR GENERAL

U.S. Department of Defense

JANUARY 29, 2016



Independent Auditor's Report on the FY 2015 DoD Performance Summary Report of the Funds Obligated for National Drug Control Program Activities

INTEGRITY ★ EFFICIENCY ★ ACCOUNTABILITY ★ EXCELLENCE

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Vision

Our vision is to be a model oversight organization in the Federal Government by leading change, speaking truth, and promoting excellence—a diverse organization, working together as one professional team, recognized as leaders in our field.



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**INSPECTOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
4800 MARK CENTER DRIVE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22350-1500**

January 29, 2016

MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)/
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DOD
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(COUNTERNARCOTICS AND GLOBAL THREATS)
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND COMPTROLLER)
NAVAL INSPECTOR GENERAL
AUDITOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: Independent Auditor's Report on the FY 2015 DoD Performance Summary
Report of the Funds Obligated for National Drug Control Program Activities
(Report No. DODIG-2016-042)

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Circular, "Accounting of Drug Control Funding and Performance Summary," January 18, 2013, (the Circular), requires DoD to provide a performance summary report (the Report) to the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy by February 1 of each year. The Circular requires that the DoD Office of the Inspector General review the Report and express a conclusion on the reliability of each assertion made in the report.

The Circular outlines the four required performance-related components of the information the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Counternarcotic & Global Threats (DASD [CN & GT]) must include in its Report. The components are:

- performance measures,
- prior year performance targets and results,
- current year performance targets, and
- quality of performance data.

The Circular also requires DASD (CN & GT) to make four assertions about the information presented in the Report.

The DASD (CN & GT) was responsible for compiling and transmitting the Report. We reviewed the Report in accordance with the attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and in compliance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards required that we plan and perform the attestation to obtain enough evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our attestation objective. We believe the evidence provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions and is in line with our attestation objective. We performed a review-level attestation, which is substantially less in scope than an examination done to express an opinion on the subject matter. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion.

DASD (CN & GT) provided us the Report, dated December 15, 2015, which we reviewed to determine compliance with the Circular. The Report described how DoD executed a \$1.12 billion counternarcotics program in accordance with the DoD Counternarcotics Global Threat Strategy. DoD was required to compile performance data from the DoD counternarcotics website submitted by DoD Components.

DASD (CN & GT) reported on the DoD Drug Demand Reduction Program and the Counternarcotics and Global Threats activities for FY 2015. DASD (CN & GT) also reported information pertaining to three strategic goals, and performance measures related to those strategic goals. Each strategic goal had one associated performance measure. Please see the attachment for more information about the strategic goals and performance measures.

Based on our review, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the Report, including each assertion, was not presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with the Circular.



Lorin T. Venable, CPA
Assistant Inspector General
Financial Management and Reporting

Attachment:
As stated

Attachment

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats



SPECIAL OPERATIONS/
LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

2500 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2500

DEC 15 2015

Mr. Scott Chronister
Office of Performance and Budget
Office of National Drug Control Policy
750 17th Street, NW
Room 535
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Mr. Chronister:

On behalf of the Department of Defense (DoD), I am pleased to submit the attached DoD FY2015 Counternarcotics Performance Summary Report. As required by the Office of National Drug Control Policy Circular: Drug Control Accounting dated January 18, 2013, I assert that:

- Our performance reporting system is appropriate and properly applied to generate performance data.
- Current performance results for each strategic goal are reasonably explained and include plans for meeting future performance targets.
- The methodology used to establish performance targets is reasonable given past performance and available resources.
- Acceptable performance measures exist for all of our significant drug control activities.

I anticipate that your office will provide valuable feedback regarding our performance accounting, and your inputs will help us improve the effectiveness of our contributions to the President's National Drug Control Strategy. My point of contact for this action is [REDACTED]

Caryn C. Hollis
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
Counternarcotics and Global Threats

Attachment:
As stated

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)



FY 2015 Counternarcotics Performance Summary Report

U.S. Department of Defense

UNCLASSIFIED
December 15, 2015

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Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

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Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	5
Measuring Performance	6
Performance Results and Discussion	9

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

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Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the Department of Defense (DoD) Counternarcotics and Global Threats Strategy, dated April 27, 2011, DoD commits resources in support of an integrated counternarcotics program designed to combat drug trafficking and related forms of transnational organized crime. DoD's counternarcotics program supports the National Drug Control Strategy and the National Strategy to Combat Transnational Organized Crime.

The international security environment has changed considerably since the DoD Counternarcotics and Global Threats strategy was published in 2011. Throughout FY15, DoD has been developing a follow-on strategy to guide the synchronization of military assets and civilian law enforcement for countering narcotics trafficking and illicit threat networks. It is anticipated that this new strategy will be issued in FY16 with revised strategic goals and objectives that will be reflected in the FY16 Performance Summary Report.

During Fiscal Year 2015 (FY 2015), DoD executed its counternarcotics program in accordance with the following established strategic goals:

- *Strategic Goal 1.* To disrupt and, to the degree possible disable, not only the nexus of actors and activities but also the individual activities of trafficking, insurgency, corruption, threat finance, terrorism, and distribution of precursor chemicals in Afghanistan/Pakistan such that material support for the insurgency and terrorists is significantly reduced, the Afghan National Police and other law enforcement agencies are strengthened, and the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan are reinforced.
- *Strategic Goal 2.* Illicit drug and drug precursor trafficking and related transnational organized criminal threats to U.S. national security interests in the Western Hemisphere — particularly in Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Peru — are reduced sharply in a manner sustained by partner nations.
- *Strategic Goal 3.* The size, scope, and influence of targeted Transnational Criminal Organizations (TCOs) and trafficking networks are mitigated such that these groups pose only limited, isolated threats to U.S. national security and international security. The United States and partner nations have developed layered and coordinated approaches that regularly disrupt the operations of these organizations and networks, limit their access to funding, reduce their assets, and raise their costs of doing business.

Through these strategic goals, DoD continued to provide detection and monitoring, capacity building, and operational and analytical support to U.S. and partner nation law enforcement entities. This performance summary of selected qualitative and quantitative program performance results is provided to communicate progress on these strategic goals and operational objectives.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

MEASURING PERFORMANCE

The Department of Defense delivers global support to the nation's counterdrug and countering transnational organized crime efforts through detection and monitoring, information sharing, and building partner nation capacity. Performance metrics, in support of these efforts, are used to:

- Observe progress and measure actual results for comparison to expected results and operational objectives.
- Guide the allocation of counterdrug and countering transnational organized crime budgetary resources during the annual planning, programming, budgeting, and execution process.
- Provide management and oversight of DoD counterdrug and countering transnational organized crime programs.
- Facilitate communications and engagements with internal and external stakeholders.

DEFINING MEASURES OF SUCCESS

DoD's performance metrics program ensures component and subcomponent goals, objectives, programs, and activities align with and support this strategy as well as the following strategic and program management imperatives:

Align programs and initiatives with strategic goals and objectives: Geographic Combatant Commands, Military Departments, and Defense Agencies are responsible for developing, managing and reporting on their Counternarcotics Central Transfer Account-funded programs through an established metrics program. These performance metrics capture and measure the major cause and effect linkages among existing and proposed activities and the objectives of this strategy.

Link program performance to management and resource decision-making: Performance metrics provide stakeholders with key output and outcome data which is used to evaluate the performance of programs and supporting organizations. By accurately measuring performance, leaders and managers can make more informed program and resource decisions.

Identify opportunities for improvement: Performance metrics help identify performance gaps between program expectations and results.

Frame stakeholder expectations: DoD counternarcotics and related counter-illicit trafficking programs often support and enable related missions performed by U.S. interagency and international partners. Performance metrics help DoD to frame expectations for the execution of programs and activities in support of common strategic objectives.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

SUPPORTING PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

When successfully implemented, the performance metrics program ensures component and subcomponent goals, objectives, programs, and activities align with and support DoD's strategy, while also giving insight and traceability to the following management imperatives:

Mission Execution: Effective metrics support mission execution by defining the parameters of mission success and by measuring progress toward objectives. Once programs reach the execution stage, properly developed output and outcome metrics will help keep programs on course to achieve desired end states.

Strategic Integration: In addition to supporting mission execution at the tactical and operation levels, performance metrics support the objectives of this strategy as well as objectives identified in component Theater Campaign Plans (TCP) and similar operational-level documents.

Operational Efficiency: Metrics support program efficiency by helping identify initiatives and activities with the highest return on investment (most effective at achieving program objectives at lowest cost). Components employ metrics to inform program reviews, guide procurement decisions, and identify opportunities for process improvement.

Reporting: DoD employs metrics to catalogue and report component performance toward the achievement of strategic goals and objectives identified in this document.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

PERFORMANCE RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

DoD provides the following Table of Deviations for its FY 2015 Performance Summary Report submission. This table addresses deviations from requirements of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Circular: Drug Control Accounting, dated January 18, 2013.

DEVIATION FROM CIRCULAR	EXPLANATION
One acceptable performance measure for each Drug Control Budget Decision Unit, as defined in 6a(1)(A).	Although the annual Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Defense appropriation is apportioned along budget decision unit lines (i.e., military personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; and research, development, test and evaluation), DoD counternarcotics program metrics are based on the strategic goals outlined in the DoD Counternarcotics and Global Threats Strategy dated April 27, 2011. DoD presents at least one acceptable performance measure per strategic goals 1-3.
Strategic Goal 1: Lack of four years of data as defined in Section 7 a.(2)	<p>With the transition of U.S. and Coalition forces from Afghanistan at the end of 2014, capacity building programs for the Counter Narcotics Police – Afghanistan (CNPA) have been transferred to the Afghan National Police and Ministry of Interior. Therefore, FY14 was the last year the CNPA Capability Milestone Rating was reported by USCENTCOM.</p> <p>In anticipation of significantly reduced military force levels in Afghanistan, DoD developed a <i>Post-2014 CN Strategy for Afghanistan and the Region</i>. The strategy outlines three broad objectives: 1) to contain/reduce the flow of drugs from Afghanistan; 2) to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations; and 3) to reduce the flow of illicit proceeds that finance insurgent and terrorist activities globally. An integral part of this strategy is the development of a regional intelligence fusion center.</p> <p>As a transition approach to highlight USCENTCOM regional counternarcotics activities, the FY15 PSR describes the successful completion of the Regional Narcotics Interagency Fusion Center (RNIFC) proof of concept. During FY16, RNIFC metrics will be established as a baseline.</p>
Strategic Goal 2: Lack of four years of data as defined in Section 7 a.(2).	<p>Beginning in FY10, JIATF-S developed a drug interdiction continuum framework and corresponding indicators to assess its caseload, operational efficacy and targeting of detection and monitoring resources. These metrics were reported in the PSR for FY11-FY14.</p> <p>During FY15, JIATF-S refined and realigned its drug interdiction continuum metrics to reflect updated Consolidated Counterdrug Database (CCDB) event criteria as specified in the interagency User's Manual. Two years of prior data were reviewed and revised to align with the updated CCDB event criteria. Therefore, JIATF-S CCDB event data are only provided for FY13-FY15.</p>

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

COUNTERNARCOTICS AND GLOBAL THREATS

In Africa, DoD helps to build illicit trafficking domain awareness, interdiction, and investigative capabilities of our partner nations with a focus on the countries of Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Nigeria, and Senegal. In FY15, AFRICOM trained 1,825 partner nation students through CN funded training events. Courses of instruction included interdiction and apprehension, and maritime domain awareness.

DoD focuses building partnership capacity in the Pacific in the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia. In these partner nations, PACOM trains personnel in the disruption and degradation of transnational criminal organizations, illicit drug trafficking, and counter threat finance. In FY15, DoD engaged with partner nation law enforcement and special operations forces resulting in 828 students trained in CN operational skill sets.

In Europe, DoD engages our European partners in collaborative interagency partnerships with a focus on Turkey, Bulgaria, the Balkans, and other Mediterranean countries. This partnership helps to secure borders, and deny the use of air, land, and coastal waters for illicit drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. In FY15, DoD provided counternarcotics training to 632 partner nation personnel.

In support of countering global threats, DoD counter threat finance (CTF) programs synchronize Combatant Command and federal law enforcement missions to target financial flows tied to drug trafficking and related forms of transnational organized crime. These CTF programs regularly support the U.S. Department of the Treasury's enforcement of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act. In FY15, DoD proposed 7 targets for inclusion in the President's Tier I Drug Kingpin List. These designations enable the U.S. to disrupt foreign drug traffickers, their related businesses, and their operatives by denying access to the U.S. financial system and prohibiting all trade and transactions between the traffickers and U.S. companies and individuals. Additionally, DoD coordinated with the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to designate 63 individuals, 77 entities, and 5 vessels in 15 countries as individuals/entities that provide significant material support to international narcotics trafficking.

STRATEGIC GOAL 1

Measure 1: Regional Narcotics Interagency Fusion Cell Proof of Concept

Heroin Removal by Combined Task Force - 150	CY 2013	CY 2014	CY 2015 (1)	CY 2015
Indian Ocean Transit Zone	2043kg	3774kg	N/A	1562kg[1]

[1] Through first half of CY15 (January – June 2015)

In anticipation of a reduced military presence in Afghanistan, DoD developed a Post-2014 CN Strategy for Afghanistan and the Region. An integral part of this strategy was to develop a regional intelligence fusion center to retain the interagency and international collaboration that was effective for counternarcotics efforts in Afghanistan and the region. In response, DoD created the Regional Narcotics Interagency Fusion Cell (RNIFC), a joint DoD and law enforcement entity, funded by DoD and supported by U.S. Central Command. In 2014, the RNIFC began as a two-year proof of concept to determine the feasibility of this DoD, interagency and Coalition partner activity to disrupt the flow of illicit narcotics in the region. Co-located with the U.S. Central

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counter narcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

Command's Navy component in Bahrain, the RNIFC analyzes, fuses, develops and disseminates all-source military intelligence and law enforcement information to assist in targeting narcotics trafficking, transnational criminal organization networks, and other transnational threats emanating from the illicit drug trade in Afghanistan.

During its short history, the RNIFC has demonstrated the value of collaboration to target drug trafficking activities in the Indian Ocean and along the East African coast. Prior to the advent of the RNIFC, U.S. and Coalition maritime forces could interdict drugs on the open seas, but could not arrest the traffickers due to a lack of national authority for military forces to engage in law enforcement activities. The RNIFC now adds the possibility of judicial outcomes to interdictions through the participation of U.S. and Coalition regional law enforcement partners. For example, in July of 2014 the RNIFC developed information on an illegal drug shipment bound for the coast of Kenya. This information was provided to the U.K.'s National Crime Agency (NCA), who with their Kenyan law enforcement partners, successfully interdicted more than 780 kilograms of heroin, arrested nine traffickers, and seized the dhow. In October of 2014, the U.K.'s NCA and Tanzanian law enforcement partners, acting on information provided by the RNIFC, successfully interdicted forty-two kilograms of heroin and arrested thirteen traffickers when their dhow entered Tanzanian territorial waters. In addition, the RNIFC provides information to Coalition Maritime Force / Coalition Task Force – 150¹ ships which resulted in a significant increase in open ocean interdictions during 2015.

In June of 2016, DoD and its law enforcement partners will conduct an assessment of the RNIFC to formally conclude the proof of concept, establish baseline operational metrics, and institutionalize the intelligence fusion and collaborative efforts of RNIFC.

¹ Combined Task Force (CTF) 150 is operated by Combined Maritime Forces, a 30-nations maritime partnership. Its primary mission is to suppress the exploitation for the maritime environment by those with terrorist links, but is also committed to building maritime capability in regional navies. CTF-150's area of operation spans the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and Gulf of Oman.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

STRATEGIC GOAL 2

Measure 1: Percentage of total global illicit trafficking events, as estimated by interagency and international intelligence activities, detected and successfully handed-off to interdiction and apprehension assets by Joint Interagency Task Force South (T = FY15/FY16 target).

JIATF-S Interdiction Continuum Data

JIATF-S data derived from a combination of JIATF-S HELIOS database and the Consolidated Counter Drug Database (CCDB).

JIATF-S Interdiction Continuum Data	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 T	FY 2015	FY 2016 T
Critical Movement Alerts (CMA) [1]	4,033	4,486	N/A	5,879	N/A
Drug Movement Alerts (DMA) [2]	2,999	3,453	N/A	4,294	N/A
Consolidated Counterdrug Database Events [3]	1,482	1,397	N/A	2,072	N/A
Targeted CCDB Events [4]	340	383	N/A	526	N/A
Detected CCDB Events [5]	125	171	N/A	246	N/A
Seized or Disrupted CCDB Events	93	135	N/A	192	N/A
Percentage of Detected Events Successfully Handed-off to Interdiction and Apprehension Resources	74%	79%	90%	78%	80%

[1] CMAs comprised of initial intelligence submissions through JIATF-S tactical analyst teams or liaison officers and include DMA's and other illicit trafficking events.

[2] DMAs capture impending or ongoing drug trafficking movements (conveyance, location, date and time).

[3] CCDB events are those JIATF-S DMAs that meet interagency agreed upon criteria in CCDB User's Manual.

[4] Illicit trafficking events targeted by JIATF-S aviation and maritime resources.

[5] Illicit trafficking events detected by JIATF-S aviation and maritime resources.

DoD contributes to the National Drug Control Strategy goal by acting as the single lead agency for detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illicit drugs into the United States. USOUTHCOM's Joint International Task Force-South (JIATF-S) counternarcotic activities facilitate the interdiction of highly mobile, asymmetric, non-communicative targets involved in illicit drug trafficking and other transnational organized crime within the Western Hemisphere transit zone.

Through cued intelligence and other sources, JIATF-S detects, monitors, and hands-off illicit targets to U.S. and international law enforcement agencies that possess the authorities to conduct the interdiction and apprehension (I&A) phase of the interdiction continuum. Beginning in FY10, JIATF-S developed drug interdiction continuum indicators to assess its caseload, operational efficacy and utilization of detection and monitoring (D&M) resources. During FY 15, JIATF-S refined and realigned its drug interdiction continuum metrics to reflect updated Consolidated Counterdrug Database (CCDB) event criteria.

JIATF-S and other interagency and international data entered into the CCDB are reviewed through a quarterly, interagency vetting process that validates each event. The CCDB event-based estimates are the best available authoritative source for estimating known illicit drug flow through the Transit Zone. All event data contained in the CCDB are deemed to be "high confidence" (accurate, complete and unbiased in presentation and substance as possible).

In FY15, JIATF-S logged 5,879 Critical Movement Alerts (CMAs) comprised of initial intelligence submissions, of which 4,294 were Drug Movement Alerts (DMAs), a subset of CMAs that capture an impending or ongoing illicit drug movement. During the quarterly CCDB vetting conferences, each interagency submitted event is examined to ascertain its adherence to interagency agreed-upon criteria as defined in the CCDB User's Manual. This refinement process

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

led to the designation of 2,072 JIATF-S CCDB validated events for FY15.

Of the 2,072 JIATF-S CCDB events, JIATF-S was able to "target" (try to find or search for the illicit conveyance with JIATF-S controlled resources such as, aircraft, ships, helicopters, etc.) only 526 events. The remaining 1,546 events were not targeted primarily due to the lack of allocated air and ship resources.

Of the 526 targeted events, 246 were "detected" (eyes on the illicit target) by U.S. and/or partner nation D&M assets. Of the 246 detected cases, 192 were successfully handed-off to U.S. or PN law enforcement Interdiction and Apprehension (I&A) assets achieving a success rate of 78% for seizures and/or disruptions once the illicit target was detected. This overall hand-off rate of 78% falls short of the FY15 target of 90%, and although the ultimate hand-off percentage is driven by many factors, in FY15 this can be best attributed to a lack of JIATF-S air and ship resources (only 29% of JIATF-S air flight hour requirement and 32% of JIATF-S ship day requirement were sourced by U.S. and Partner Nations in FY15).

STRATEGIC GOAL 3

Measure 1: Total value in U.S. dollars interdicted through DoD counternarcotics funded National Guard Programs (Western Hemisphere). (T = FY15/FY16 target)

National Guard data derived from its Full Time Support Management Control System (FTSMCS)

FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 ²	FY 2015	FY 2016T
\$359M	\$227.5M	\$275M	\$330M	\$221M	\$230M

In FY15, DoD counternarcotics funded National Guard program Counter Threat Finance (CTF) analysts produced 1,939 analytical reports to support U.S. law enforcement agencies in 382 counternarcotics-related money laundering investigations. These analyses and corresponding investigations helped identify 599 money laundering methods and 902 money laundering targets, and contributed to the dismantling of 641 and disruption of 2,205 drug trafficking organizations (DTOs).² These investigations contributed to the interdiction of contraband valued at \$221 million, less than FY15 target of \$330 million due to reduced resourcing of assigned analysts.

In FY15, the National Guard created skill identifiers for Army and Air Force personnel trained in CTF creating a new pool of subject matter experts. The National Guard executed seven CTF training events training 225 students on money laundering and analytical capabilities.

² For reporting purposes, the National Guard uses the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program performance definitions for drug trafficking organizations (DTOs), dismantled and disrupted. A DTO is an organization consisting of five or more persons that: (1) has a clearly defined chain-of-command and (2), whose principal activity is to generate income or acquire assets through a continuing series of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, transportation, or distribution activities. An organization is considered "dismantled" when its leadership, financial base, and supply network are destroyed and incapable of operating and/or reconstituting itself. An organization is considered "disrupted" when the normal and effective operation of the organization is impeded, as indicated by changes in organizational leadership and/or changes in methods of financing, transportation, distribution, communications, or drug production. Source: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program, Performance Management Process, Eight Edition, February 9, 2015.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for
Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

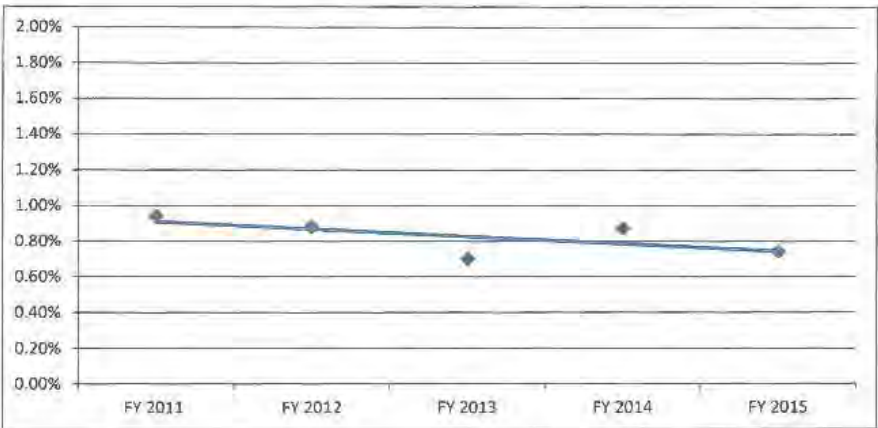
The DoD Drug Demand Reduction Program (DDRP) was mandated in 1981 and given the mission to deter DoD personnel from abusing illicit drugs or misusing prescription drugs. The program components include compulsory random drug testing with punitive consequences and anti-drug education and outreach programs. The effectiveness of this program is measured by monitoring the prevalence of drug use from drug testing statistics published annually with a 2% or less urine drug positive rate for military personnel, and a 1% urine drug positive rate for DoD civilians in Testing Designated Positions. An additional source of determining the effectiveness of the DDRP is the DoD Survey of Health Related Behaviors. The DoD survey is conducted every three years as an additional measure of effectiveness because it is independent from the drug testing program. The specific metric from the survey monitored is self-reported use of illicit drugs and misuse of prescription drugs within the past 30 days.

DoD is on track to keep the illicit drug positive rate below 2% showing a downward trend for both active duty personnel and DoD civilian personnel. Defense policy is to ensure 100% random urine drug testing for all active, reserve, and National Guard. Given the success of the Defense civilian drug testing program, the DoD random testing rate for civilians in testing designated positions will be 100% over a two year period, or 50% of the workforce per year.

Measure 1: Active duty military personnel testing positive for drug usc. (T = FY15/FY16 target)

FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 T	FY 2015	FY 2016 T
0.94%	0.88%	0.70%	0.87%	<2%	.74%	< 2%
FY15 Unique military members testing positive [1]					11,357	
FY15 Unique military members tested [1]					1,540,405	

Source: Defense Manpower Data Center FY15 drug testing metrics; U.S. Army Medical Information Technology Center. [1] Through FY 15 / Quarter 3.

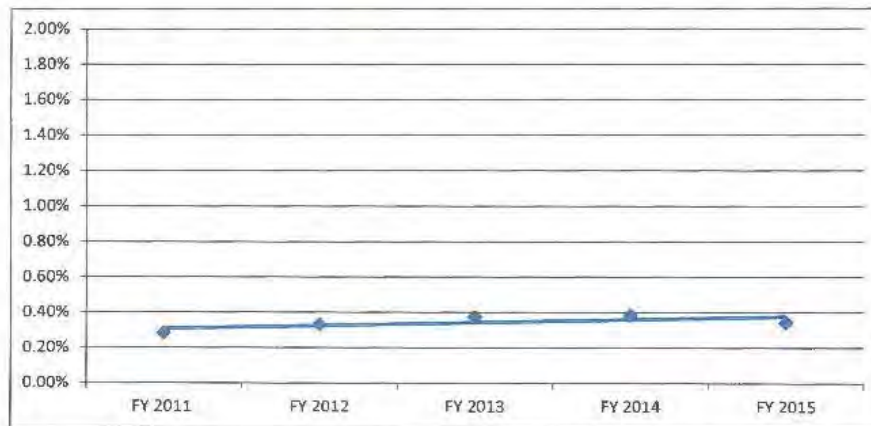


Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

Measure 2: DoD civilian personnel testing positive for drug use. (T = FY15/FY16 target)

FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015 T	FY 2015	FY 2016 T
0.28%	0.33%	0.37%	0.38%	<1%	.34%	<1%
FY15 Unique civilian members testing positive					393	
FY15 Unique civilian members tested					115,536	

Source: Defense Manpower Data Center FY15 drug testing metrics; U.S. Army Medical Information Technology Center; Pembroke Occupational Health, Inc.



Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)

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Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics and Global Threats (cont'd)





Whistleblower Protection

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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For more information about DoD IG reports or activities, please contact us:

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